



Summary

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

This supporting publication provides information about the release of Work-Related Injuries (WRI) microdata from the 2013-14 Multi-Purpose Household Survey.

ABS microdata files allow flexible statistical analysis of unit records while also protecting the privacy of respondents. The WRI file includes details of people who experienced a work-related illness or injury in the 12 months prior to interview. It includes details of the illness or injury, the industry and occupation it occurred in, whether or not it was reported, and the source of any financial assistance received in relation to the illness or injury. Other demographic and labour market variables are also included.

Work-Related Injuries microdata is available as a TableBuilder product. TableBuilder allows clients to create, save and export tables and graphs; display counts, percentages and relative standard errors; create custom ranges from continuous variables and much more.

This publication provides general information and technical details about the WRI TableBuilder product. For more information on using TableBuilder, please refer to the User Manual: TableBuilder (cat. no. 1406.0.55.005).

Further information about the TableBuilder service, and other information to assist users in understanding and accessing microdata in general, is available from the Microdata Entry Page.

ABOUT THE SURVEY

The Multi-Purpose Household Survey (MPHS) is conducted each financial year throughout Australia from July to June as a supplement to the ABS's monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and is designed to provide annual statistics for a number of small, self-contained topics.

The WRI topic collected information about people aged 15 years and over who worked at some time in the last 12 months. The survey collected information about whether the person experienced a work related injury or illness in the last 12 months and the following details about their most recent work related injury or illness: whether they suffered the injury or illness in their current job or a previous job, the type of injury or illness experienced, how the injury or illness occurred, the number of days/shifts absent from work due to the injury or illness, sources of financial assistance, whether they applied for workers' compensation, and the reason they did not apply for workers' compensation. This information can be cross-classified with labour force characteristics, also including occupation and industry and demographics such as sex and age.

Estimates from the 2013-14 MPHS relating to the WRI topic, as well as more information on the methodology, survey sample, conceptual framework and definitions, were published in the 2013-14 summary publication, Work-Related Injuries, Australia (cat. no. 6324.0).

APPLY FOR ACCESS

Before applying for access, please read the User Manual: TableBuilder to ensure the TableBuilder

environment will meet your needs. To apply for access to TableBuilder, register and apply in the Registration Centre.

Further information on access steps can be found on the How to Apply for Microdata page on the ABS web site.

SUPPORT

For further support in the use of this product, please contact Microdata Access Strategies on 02 6252 7714 or via microdata.access@abs.gov.au.

DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Data obtained in the survey but not included in the summary publication, Work-Related Injuries, Australia (cat. no. 6324.0), may be available from the ABS. Subject to confidentiality and sampling variability constraints, special tabulations can be produced incorporating data items, populations and geographic areas selected to meet individual requirements. These are available, on request, on a fee for service basis. Contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or client.services@abs.gov.au for further information.

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Survey methodology

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The 2013-14 Work-Related Injuries TableBuilder dataset is compiled from the 2013-14 Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS) which is conducted as a supplement the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). The scope of the LFS is restricted to people aged 15 years and over and excludes the following:

- members of the permanent defence forces;
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from the census and estimated resident populations;
- overseas residents in Australia; and
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants).

The 2013-14 MPHS also excluded:

- people living in remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in Australia; and
- people living in non-private dwellings such as hotels, university residences, students at boarding schools, patients in hospitals, residents of homes (e.g. retirement homes, homes for people with disabilities, women's shelters), and inmates of prisons.

The coverage of the 2013-14 MPHS was the same as the scope, however for operational reasons it also excluded persons living in non-very remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

Each month one eighth of the dwellings selected in the LFS sample are rotated out of the survey. These dwellings are called 'the outgoing rotation group'. In these dwellings, after the LFS had been fully completed for each person in scope and coverage, a person aged 15 years or over was randomly selected and asked the MPHS questions in a personal interview.

Proxy interviews are conducted for persons aged 15-17 years if an adult member of the household

does not grant permission to allow the 15-17 year old respondent to personally respond to the interview. If permission is not granted, the adult member of the household responds to the interview on behalf of the 15-17 year old. For some questions which call for personal opinions, such as self-assessed health status, responses from proxy interviews are not collected.

The number of completed interviews obtained for the 2013-14 work-related injuries topic was 27,300.

More information about the concepts and methods particular to the 2013-14 MPHS work-related injuries topic is available in the publication *Work-Related Injuries, Australia* (cat. no. 6324.0). The concepts and methods described in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6202.0) are also relevant to the MPHS.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TABLEBUILDER DATASET AND PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS

ABS microdata are released under the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* which has provision for the release of data in the form of unit records where the information is not likely to enable identification of a particular person or organisation. Steps taken to protect the confidentiality of respondents also maintain the integrity of the data and optimise the content of the TableBuilder file. One of the steps includes perturbation, which alters values to reduce the risk of identification of respondents.

Due to perturbation, estimates in the Work-Related Injuries TableBuilder dataset will not directly match the estimates published in the summary publication. The statistical validity of aggregate data is not affected.

File structure and content

FILE STRUCTURE

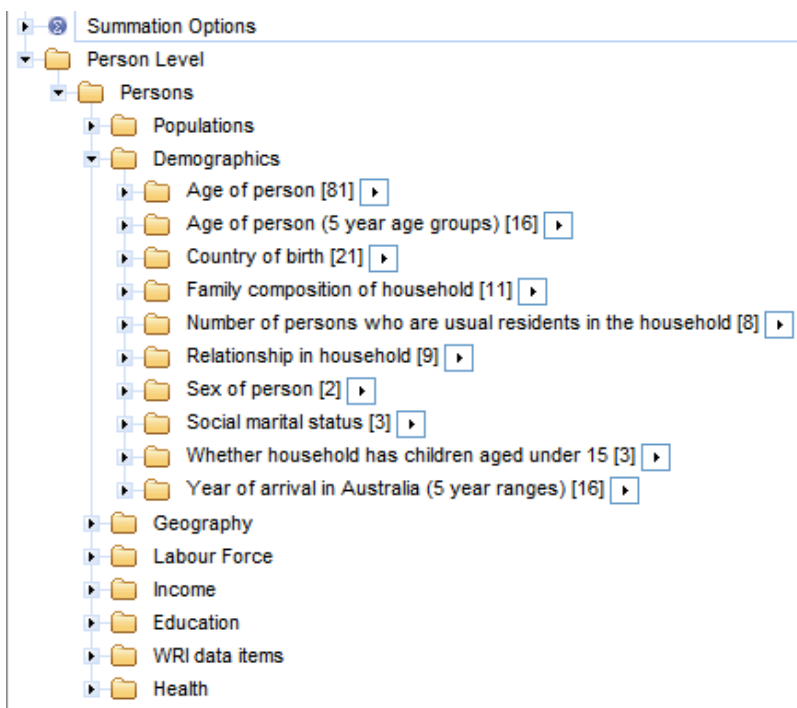
The Work-Related Injuries TableBuilder file reads approximately 27,000 confidentialised unit records. Each record holds the person-level data of a respondent to the survey. When analysing data from TableBuilder, person weights are automatically applied to the underlying sample counts to provide survey population estimates. Weights are values that indicate how many population units are represented by the sample unit. They align to independently estimated distributions of the population by age, sex, state/territory, part of state and labour force status.

At the person level the file contains general information about each survey respondent such as their age, sex, country of birth, labour force status, their personal income, the income of the household the person is a member of, as well as details specific to their most recent work-related injury or illness.

It is important to note that all the details on the TableBuilder file relate to a person. This includes household income variables which describe the income of the household in which the person resides, and applies that person's weight only (not a household weight). On this file, household income estimates should be interpreted as 'X number of people live in households with an income of Y' and should **not** be interpreted as 'X number of households have an income of Y'.

FILE CONTENT

The data items included in the 2013-14 Work-Related Injuries TableBuilder are grouped under broad headings as shown in the image below. A complete data item list can be accessed from the Downloads page of this publication. The population relevant to each data item should be considered when extracting and analysing data. The populations that apply to each data item are shown in the data item list.



Using TableBuilder

USING TABLEBUILDER

For general instructions on how to use TableBuilder, please refer to the [User Manual: TableBuilder, 2013](#) (cat. no. 1406.0.55.005).

INTERPRETING RESULTS

Continuous variables

The WRI TableBuilder file contains income items as continuous variables. Where a valid response was not recorded for a person, their income items are allocated a special code (e.g. 99999998 = 'Not stated'). When using the summation options section to analyse income variables TableBuilder will automatically exclude these codes.

When analysing income variables in this particular file, it is important to note that all details relate to a person. This includes continuous household income variables which describe the income of the household in which the person resides, and applies that person's weight only (not a household weight). When using this file to examine continuous income variables, it is important to note that only a person weight is applied. Therefore, analysis of total gross household income will display the mean household income of people with selected characteristics, and not the mean household income of all houses with any characteristics.

For example, a table returning mean total gross household income estimates for NSW is showing the mean household income for people living in NSW, and not the mean household income for all households in NSW.

Household size and composition

Some inconsistencies may occur between the composition of the household and household size. The household size is determined by the scope rules for the LFS i.e. household members that are out of scope for the LFS are excluded from the calculation of household size (e.g. they are part of the defence forces, etc.). However, the out of scope persons are included when household composition is determined. The result of these definitional differences is that, for example, the

household may be described as a group household (i.e. two or more persons) but the household size recorded on the file may be only one person (because the other household member(s) are out of scope for the LFS).

Special codes

For some data items certain classification values have been reserved as special codes and must not be added as if they were quantitative values. For example, code 99 for the data item, 'Year of arrival in Australia (5 year ranges)', refers to 'Not stated/Inadequately described'.

Not applicable categories

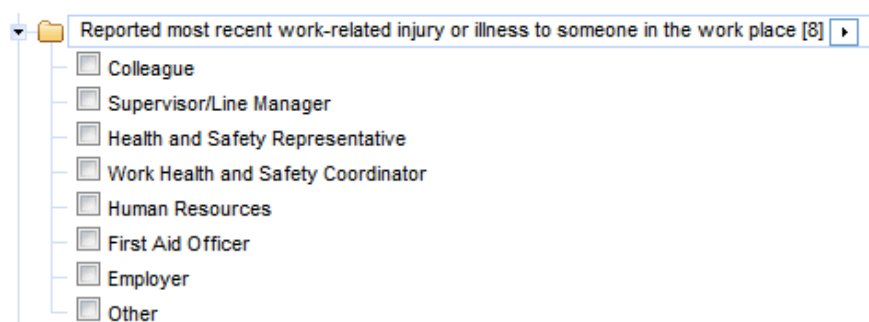
Some data items included in the TableBuilder file include a not applicable category. The not applicable category generally represents people who were not asked a particular question or the number of people excluded from the population for a data item when that data was derived (e.g. Year of arrival in Australia is not applicable for people born in Australia). Due to system constraints, in some cases this category is included when it is not relevant. In these cases it will correctly return a zero value.

Zero value cells

Tables generated from sample surveys will sometimes contain cells with zero values because no respondents that satisfied the parameters of a particular cell in a table were in the survey. This can occur despite there being people in the general population with those characteristics. That is, the cell may have had a value above zero if all persons in scope of the survey had been enumerated. This is an example of sampling variability which occurs with all sample surveys. Relative standard errors cannot be generated for zero cells.

Multi-response data items

Some questions on the survey allow respondents to provide more than one response. These are referred to as 'multi-response data items'. An example of such a data item is shown below. Respondents may tell us that they reported their most recent work-related injury or illness to more than one person in the work place.











The screenshot shows a survey question: "Reported most recent work-related injury or illness to someone in the work place [8]". Below the question is a list of roles, each with an unchecked checkbox:

- ☐ Colleague
- ☐ Supervisor/Line Manager
- ☐ Health and Safety Representative
- ☐ Work Health and Safety Coordinator
- ☐ Human Resources
- ☐ First Aid Officer
- ☐ Employer
- ☐ Other

When a multiple response data item is tabulated, a person is counted against each response they have provided (e.g. a person who reported 'Colleague' and 'First Aid Officer' will be counted one time in each of these two categories).

As a result, each person in the appropriate population is counted at least once, and some persons are counted multiple times. Therefore, the sum of multi-response data items in the TableBuilder file will be greater than the population or the number of people applicable to that particular item. Multi-response data items can be identified by the initials 'MR' in the data item list, which can be accessed from the Downloads page.

Persons	Persons (000's)
Persons who worked at some time in the last 12 months and experienced a WRI in that period  	Persons who worked at some time in the last 12 months and experienced a WRI in that period
Reported most recent work-related injury or illness to someone in the work place    	 
Colleague	97.6
Supervisor/Line Manager	352.4
Health and Safety Representative	68.9
Work Health and Safety Coordinator	45.0
Human Resources	25.6
First Aid Officer	31.3
Employer	62.9
Other	17.5
Total	485.8

More information

For more information to assist you to interpret results from TableBuilder, please refer to the [User Manual: TableBuilder, 2013](#) (cat. no. 1406.0.55.005). In particular, this includes information about confidentiality, relative standard errors, summation options and additivity.

For more information on definitions and concepts that apply to the data items in this file, please refer to Work-Related Injuries, Australia (cat. no. 6324.0) and Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

Conditions of Use

CONDITIONS OF USE

User responsibilities

The *Census and Statistics Act 1905* includes a legislative guarantee to respondents that their confidentiality will be protected. This is fundamental to the trust the Australian public has in the ABS, and that trust is in turn fundamental to the excellent quality of ABS information. Without that trust, survey respondents may be less forthcoming or truthful in answering our ABS questionnaires. For more information, see 'Avoiding inadvertent disclosure' and 'Microdata' on our web page [How the ABS keeps your information confidential](#).

The release of Microdata must satisfy the ABS legislative obligation to release information in a manner that is not likely to enable the identification of a particular person or organisation. Therefore, in accordance with the Census and Statistics Act, a confidentiality process is applied to the data in TableBuilder to avoid releasing information that may lead to the identification of individuals, families, households, dwellings or businesses.

Prior to being granted access to TableBuilder users must agree to the following ABS Terms and Conditions of TableBuilder Access:

- understand that the ABS has taken great care to ensure that the information on the survey output record file is correct and as accurate as possible and understand that the ABS does not guarantee, or accept any legal liability whatsoever arising from, or connected to, the use of any material contained within, or derived from TableBuilder
- understand that all data extracted from the Survey Output Record File through TableBuilder will be confidentialised and that, as a result, no reliance should be placed on cells with small values as they are impacted by random adjustment and respondent and processing errors

- inform the ABS, through their Contact Officer, upon leaving their organisation that their access has been disabled
- not provide their TableBuilder user ID and password access to any other person or organisation

Conditions of sale

All ABS products and services are provided subject to the [ABS Conditions of Sale](#). Any queries relating to these Conditions of Sale should be emailed to intermediary.management@abs.gov.au.

Price

Microdata access is priced according to ABS Pricing Policy and Commonwealth Cost Recovery Guidelines. For details refer to [ABS Pricing Policy](#) on the ABS website. For microdata prices refer to the [Microdata prices](#) web page.

How to apply for access

Clients wishing to access the microdata should read the [How to Apply for Microdata](#) web page. General microdata information is available via the [Microdata Entry Pages](#). To apply for access to TableBuilder, register and apply in the [Registration Centre](#).

Australian universities

The ABS/Universities Australia Agreement provides participating universities with access to a range of ABS products and services. This includes access to microdata. For further information, university clients should refer to the [ABS/Universities Australia Agreement](#) web page.

Further information

The [Microdata Entry Page](#) contains links to microdata related information to assist users in understanding and accessing microdata. For further information users should email microdata.access@abs.gov.au or telephone (02) 6252 7714.

PRIVACY

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About this Release

This publication provides supporting documentation for the 2013-14 Work-related injuries TableBuilder product.

The Work-related injuries TableBuilder product is a microdata file that enables the creation of tables and graphs to describe work-related injuries reported in the 2013-14 survey. A detailed list of data items is available from the downloads tab.

Apply online for access to TableBuilder at <https://www.abs.gov.au/registration>

Explanatory Notes

Work-related injury and illness classifications (Appendix)

WORK-RELATED INJURIES AND ILLNESS CLASSIFICATIONS

The Type of Occurrence Classifications System (TOOCS) was developed by SafeWork Australia. This classification system is used to classify the nature and cause of illnesses and injuries in the Work-Related Injuries topic in the Multi-Purpose Household Survey.

The work-related injury or illness classification used in this survey is based on the TOOCS nature of injury classification and is shown in Table 1, below. The classification of how the work-related injury or illness occurred is based on the TOOCS mechanism of injury classification, and shown in Table 2.

Table 1. WORK-RELATED INJURY OR ILLNESS

Fracture

Breaking of a bone, cartilage, etc.

Chronic joint or muscle condition

Arthritis

Disorders of the joints

Disorders of the spinal vertebrae and intervertebral discs

Disorders of muscle, tendons and other soft tissues (e.g. Occupational Overuse Syndrome and Repetitive Strain Injury if this is the only description given)

Acquired musculoskeletal deformities (e.g. flat feet, mallet finger, hammer toe)

Sprain/strain

Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles

Acute trauma sprains and strains

Sprains and strains of cartilage

Dislocations

Cut/open wound

Open wound not involving traumatic amputation (e.g. broken tooth, cuts, punctures, dog bites, tearing away of fingernail, serious wounds containing glass, metal or other foreign body)

Crushing injury/internal organ damage

Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis

Injury with intact skin surface and crushing injury (e.g. bruises, haematomas)

Superficial injury - covers minor injuries such as:

Needle stick puncture

Abrasions, grazes, friction burns or blisters

Scratch injury from a foreign body in eye

Splinter or other foreign body in places other than eye

Stress or other mental condition

Stress

Anxiety

Depression

Nervous breakdown

Effects of witnessing traumatic events

Effects of involvement in a hold-up

Victim of harassment

Hyperventilation (hysterical, psychogenic)

Hysterical symptoms

Phobias

Obsessional and compulsive symptoms

Short term shock

Amputation

Traumatic amputation including loss of eyeball

Burns

Electrical burns, chemical burns, cold burns, hot burns, friction burns, combination burn or burns not elsewhere classified

Other

Responses that could not be included into one of the categories above such as asthma, cancer, concussion or heart attack

Table 2. HOW WORK-RELATED INJURY OR ILLNESS OCCURRED

Lifting, pushing, pulling, bending

Muscular stress while lifting, carrying or putting down objects

Single or multiple events

Lifting or carrying

resulting in stress

fractures

Repetitive movement,
high muscle loading
Muscular stress while handling
objects

Single or multiple events
Pushing or pulling
objects
Throwing or pressing
objects
Stress fractures from
handling objects
Continually shovelling
Climbing ladders
causing upper and lower
limb injuries

Muscular stress with no objects
being handled

Bending down,
reaching, turning and
twisting movements
where no objects are
being handled
Stress fractures without
objects being handled
(e.g. from running)
Continually twisting neck
with no object being
handled

**Repetitive movement with low
muscle loading**

Occupational overuse and
repetitive movement
occurrences

**Prolonged standing, working in
cramped or unchanging
positions**

Working in cramped or
unchanging positions
Prolonged standing causing
varicose veins

Vehicle accident

Any accident or incident on a
private road, farm, mine site or
footpath involving a vehicle
where the most serious injury is
sustained as a result of that
accident or injury

A vehicle catching on fire after
the accident

Any accident or incident in a
factory, mine or car park
involving a fall from a moving
vehicle

**Hitting, being hit or cut by
object or vehicle**

Hitting stationary objects or
moving objects (e.g. cutting
oneself while using a knife or
other tool)

Rubbing and chafing from
wearing footwear or clothes,
using tools or handling objects

Being hit by falling objects

Being bitten by an animal

Being bitten by a snake

Being trapped by moving
machinery or equipment or
between stationary and moving
objects

Exposure to mechanical
vibration (e.g. from chain saws)

Being assaulted by a person or persons

Fall on same level

All slips, trips, stumbles, steps and jumps, even if a fall does not follow

Falls of short distances such as off a curb or into a gutter

Falls up stairs

Fall with no further description

Fall from a height

A fall from ground level to below ground level

Landing awkwardly after a jump from a height

Falling off an animal

A fall down stairs etc.

Exposure to mental stress

Exposure to a traumatic event

Exposure to workplace or occupational violence (e.g. victim of assault or threatened assault by a person or persons, being a victim of or witnessing hold-ups etc.)

Being a victim of sexual, racial, or other verbal harassment

Work pressure (e.g. mental stress arising from work responsibilities, conflict with peers, performance counselling)

Attempted suicide

Other mental stress factors

Long term exposure to sound

Long term exposure to workshop or factory noise, sharp sudden sounds, or low frequency (subsonic pressure) sounds

Contact with a chemical or substance

Single contact with chemical or substance

Immediate allergic reactions to a substance

Splash with acid

Caustic or corrosive substances in the eyes

Contact dermatitis

Swallowing chemical substances

Exposure to smoke from a bush fire, chemical fire etc.

Long term contact with chemicals or substances

Acquired allergic reactions

Slow poisoning, as with lead or other heavy metals

Long term inhalation of dust or fibres, as with asbestos fibres

Exposure to cigarette smoke

Insect and spider bites and stings

Contact with poisonous parts of plant or marine life (e.g. blue ringed

octopus, bluebottles,
stone fish etc.)
Other and unspecified
contact with chemical or
substance

Other

Those responses that could not
be included into one of the
categories above such as
contact with hot food/drink
/beverages, exposure to
extreme weather, jumping on
objects, struck by lightning or
sunburn

Quality Declaration

QUALITY DECLARATION

Institutional environment

For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.

TableBuilder files are released in accordance with the *Census and Statistics Act, 1905*. Prior to publication, files are subject to confidentiality protections to ensure that information about individuals is not able to be identified. Confidentiality practices associated with TableBuilder products are described in the confidentiality section of the User Manual: TableBuilder (cat. no. 1406.0.55.005).

Relevance

Relevance relates to the degree to which statistical information meets the needs of users. It involves client liaison, program review, priority setting and assuring that the statistics produced together with the underlying concepts conform with international statistical standards. The ABS regularly reviews its statistical programs to ensure that they remain relevant to user needs. For the work-related injuries topic, this happens primarily through the Labour Statistics Advisory Group and in consultation with our key clients.

The concepts, definitions and classifications used in the work-related injuries topic help to ensure its relevance to clients. Work-related injuries data are classified according to the *Type of Occurrence Classification System* which is maintained by Safe Work Australia. This includes a classification for the injury or illness itself, and a classification for how the injury or illness occurred. Other classifications, concepts and definitions used in this series of data are consistent with those used in Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) during the corresponding time period.

Data on work-related injuries were collected as part of the 2013-14 Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS). The MPHS is a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and is designed to collect annual statistics on a small number of self-contained topics. The scope of the LFS is restricted to people aged 15 years and over and excludes members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments usually excluded from census and estimated resident populations; overseas residents in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants). The 2013-14 MPHS also excludes people living in remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and people living in non-private dwellings such as hotels, university residences, students at boarding schools, patients in hospitals, inmates of prisons and residents of other institutions (e.g. retirement homes, homes for persons with disabilities).

Timeliness

The timeliness of statistical information refers to the delay between the reference period to which the information pertains and the date on which the information is made available. A snapshot of this data was released approximately five months after the end of the enumeration period in Work-Related Injuries, Australia (cat. no. 6324.0).

Accuracy

TableBuilder microdata contains finer levels of detail for data items than were published in Work-Related Injuries, Australia (cat. no. 6324.0). Steps to confidentialise the data made available in TableBuilder are taken in such a way as to maximise the usefulness of the content while maintaining the confidentiality of respondents selected in the survey. As a result, it may not be possible to exactly reconcile all the statistics produced from TableBuilder with other published statistics. Further information about the steps taken to confidentialise the microdata is available in the User Manual: TableBuilder (cat. no. 1406.0.55.005)

Coherence

Coherence of statistical data includes coherence between different data items pertaining to the same point in time, coherence between the same data item for different points in time, and coherence between various jurisdictions.

Information in the 2013-14 Work-Related Injuries, Australia (cat. no. 6324.0) and the corresponding TableBuilder product are broadly comparable to the information released for 2005-06 and 2009-10. New or modified data items available for the 2013-14 year include: whether persons reported their most recent work-related injury or illness to someone in the workplace; sector of current main job; sector of job where most recent work-related injury or illness occurred; self-assessed health status; and long-term health conditions.

International recommendations on the concepts associated with work-related hazards and risks are made by the International Conferences of Labour Statistics (ICLS). While the terminology used in the ABS work-related injuries topic differs from that used in the international standards, the underlying definitions are broadly consistent. More information is available in Chapter 15, Occupational Injuries and Diseases, Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

Interpretability

This publication assists the interpretability of the graphs and tables produced from the 2013-14 Work-Related Injuries TableBuilder product. Additional supporting information is available in User Manual: TableBuilder (cat. no. 1406.0.55.005), and the Explanatory Notes section of Work-Related Injuries, Australia (cat. no. 6324.0).

Accessibility

Microdata products are available to approved users. To apply for access to TableBuilder, register and apply in the Registration Centre. Users should also familiarise themselves with information available via the Microdata Entry Page.

A full list of all available microdata can be viewed via the List of expected and available Microdata.

Any queries regarding access to microdata can be forwarded to microdata.access@abs.gov.au or phone (02) 6252 7714.

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